

## FAIR WOMAN AT WAR WITH FASHION

She Positively Refuses to  
Wear Street Trains.

Furthermore, She Flouts the Con-  
spicuous Pocket Adornment.

Sparrow Brown Is the Latest Devel-  
opment in Color-Lace Neck-  
ties—The Chiffon Coat.

New York, April 22.—The thrifty femi-  
nine mind, just now focused intently on  
the getting up of things comfortable for  
summer, is harassing to a degree over the  
question of skirts. Women who do care-  
ful "shop gazing" are coming to the con-  
clusion that there is no faith to be put in  
the present cut of skirt, with its lanky  
tail and close hip fit and the fortune tell-  
ers of fashion advise very modified imi-  
tations of the wondrous petticoats worn by  
the wax ladies in the show windows. They  
don't believe it is exactly safe to run with  
one's expensive silk or satin to the present  
extreme, and as a matter of fact it is not.  
Cling with a cheerful conviction to your  
modified skirt if you would be wise, and  
if you wish to wear or make it over  
next season.

Let the rear width merely brush the  
floor, not as if you were making an  
old style riding habit, and don't, as  
your reputation for taste and elegance de-  
pends upon it, close your pocket hole with  
ornamental pins or buttons. Let your  
frivolous friends waste their pin money  
and deface their gowns with such eccen-  
tricities, which no more than arrived in  
the arena of fashion before they became  
hopelessly vulgarized.

It is only right and generous also for  
one who assumes to lead the way in the  
reform to inform her readers that among well-  
dressed women a skirt fitting without  
pleat or gather over the back is regarded  
as an excessively poor choice. It is  
very well to quote that in Paris women  
wear their dresses so tight they dare not  
sit down in them, but such an accusation  
is not to be brought against the Parisian  
ladies. For, if you consider the rest of  
fellow artists make such abnormal cos-  
tumes for actresses to wear on and off the  
stage, but for the members of good society  
another cut is folked and such.

With all soft, thin goods, such as voile,  
crepe, silk moulin, etc., the back of the  
overdress is cut on the bias so artfully that  
from the belt a slight fullness comes down,  
and you are left in doubt as to whether  
there is a pocket-hole in that fullness or  
not. Its whereabouts is never proclaimed  
by buttons and such.

Again, let it be known once and for all  
that no woman should cut her street dress  
with a flowing tail. There is nothing repul-  
sive in the tail of a dress, but if it is  
abuse, and she who drags a length of good  
material through the street mire is a strag-  
gle in the modish procession. The smart  
woman has all but abandoned the tail, and  
gowns so cut that by catching a handful of  
goss just four inches below her belt in the  
rear and lifting and pressing her hand  
against her belt, she holds the tail of her  
skirt absolutely clear of dirt, displays a  
clean pair of heels, a glint of bright silk  
petticoat, and occasionally a trifle of pretti-  
ly stockinged ankles.

Perhaps the only genuinely novel article  
that the makers of fashions have evolved  
this spring is the coat of chiffon. Since  
last autumn lace jackets have been worn  
to the fore, but they have always served as  
a fixed and essential part of any toilet  
to which they were attached, while the new  
chiffon wraps are made of one piece of  
material, and are worn as a whole, and  
though they were worn for warmth and  
comfort.

In the trousseaux of Miss Virginia Fair  
and Miss Emily Sloan various wraps of  
various shapes and sizes were provided.  
Some of them were circular caps that  
dropped to the heels behind, veiling but  
not concealing the face, and others were  
like the ones which were worn by the  
models in the window. Others were short  
jackets and long blouses of summer  
green or eucalyptus red chiffon, with ruffled  
sleeves and yokes, and over gray or  
black frocks, thus bringing out the color  
of the dress. Occasionally these diaphanous wraps  
are seen with belts of woven Russian felt  
that gather in all the fullness at the  
waist line, and again the same material  
is allowed to hang quite free, rippling  
back prettily at every movement of the  
wearer.

Sparrow gray and sparrow brown are the  
two most recent developments in color for  
spring walking and traveling suits, whether  
of tweed or covert cloth. It is impos-  
sible not to remark the change in the  
stitching used by way of decoration on the  
plain walking suit, and also the unchecked  
display of the little old style jacket cut.  
Most of the coats, as women love to call  
them, have double-breasted toggle fronts  
that are more interesting than strictly or-  
namental.

As to the stitching, you can't have too  
much of it; and some of the most attrac-  
tive suits finished by the tailors this month  
show horizontal or perpendicular lines of  
machine stitching from neck to collar, at  
collar and skirt. If the lines run round and  
round, they are spaced rather widely up  
to the knees, from there on to the belt  
they grow closer and closer together, and  
revers, back fronts and sleeves of the coat  
are stitched to harmonize with the skirt.

When the lines run perpendicularly they  
ray out from the skirt's belt to the hem, in  
zig-zag or neat in fanciful points on the  
coat. Sewing silk of a color slightly con-  
trasting with the goods is used for this  
purpose. That is, light brown on a gray  
stitching is used on a dark brown gown;  
steel blue or white on a gray dress, and  
black on a green suit, but sharp contrast,  
as gold on black, is to be avoided.

Around the towering collars of their new  
silk waists and their linen skirt collars the  
women who are first in at the goal of the  
mode are triumphantly wearing the new  
best lace four-in-hands. From the rich-  
est hand-wrought Duchesse point to the  
serviceable and simple here, these new  
scarves will have a long lease of favor. Of  
course such neckties are sold already  
drawn into the approved knot, for lace will  
not bear much pulling and hauling. Their  
long ends are wedge-shaped, and display  
lovely patterns and designs. The new  
handsome tabs fall eight inches below a  
wearer's waist line.

In the evening the same women who pat-  
ronize these new neckties have set the  
mark of their approval on that long ig-  
nored ornament, the jeweled cross. It is  
usual to wear not the shape of cross popu-  
lar twenty-five years ago, but a Celtic,  
or a Jerusalem cross, and made of  
diamonds, or pearls, or semi-precious  
stones. The Jerusalem cross is the least  
commonplace of the four, for its jeweled  
bars are arranged almost in diamond  
shape.

Whatever shape of cross you may have,  
don't wear it with a long, low, anything  
but a narrow black ribbon. The jewels  
in the ornament and the neck about which  
it is worn gain, by means of the simple  
velvet, double brassy and wifeness.

A perfectly kind but perfectly firm stand  
has been taken by the milliners on the  
question of bonnet strings. By coaxing  
their fashionable customers, using a little  
sternness with their country patrons and  
by fibbing industriously, these artful mil-  
liners hope to inculcate women with the  
notion that strings are really the mode.  
A really sweet rose and bow bonnet can-  
not be worn save with the aid of strings,  
has come down to help the milliners in  
their crusade than anything else.

This bit of petting is a case of two  
silly wired loops of tulle or lace joined in  
the middle by a big silk rose, or carnation,  
or orchid, and planted conspicuously on  
the very front of one's head and sup-

ported by the hair combed high and for-  
ward. The wing-like loops jut far to  
right and left, and are held ostensibly in  
place by very narrow scarfs of tulle that  
pass down under the chin and knot in at  
tiny tuft-like bow right under the left ear.  
These bonnets promise to have a conspicu-  
ous place on the heads of spring and sum-  
mer bridesmaids.

### THOUGHT CULTURE.

How to Kill or Cure by Mere Sug-  
gestion.

The fact that thought may affect the  
growth and functions of the body is com-  
ing to be regarded as a possibility by even  
the most conservative and material of sci-  
entists. The more advanced and specula-  
tive members of the medical profession  
have experimented along that line for a  
number of years with very interesting re-  
sults.

In speaking of the effect of thought on  
the body I am not exploiting Christian Sci-  
ence, faith cure, or anything of that kind;



The Jerusalem Cross.

but am merely giving my individual opin-  
ion, which is based upon rather a wide  
experience as a general practitioner of  
medicine.

In order to understand how a thought  
can influence the physical organs, it is  
necessary to have some idea of what is  
called the subconscious mind, which is  
that part of the mentality that carries  
out such involuntary actions as the circula-  
tion of the blood, the action of the  
food, etc. If these obscure functions were  
dependent upon the exercise of the con-  
scious will, the very necessity of drawing  
the breath in and out several times a min-  
ute during one's lifetime would be such a  
stupendous effort as to appal the bravest  
and most energetic of creatures. But  
these matters have all been simplified by  
a beneficent Creator through the action of  
the subconscious mind. This mind, while  
distinct from the thought, or intellectual  
faculties, may, however, be affected by  
them, and the sympathetic relationship is  
the foundation of all the phenomena of  
the faith cure and the mental healer.

Though these effects are generally un-  
conscious, the part of the subject, there  
is no reason why this should be neces-  
sary so; and a few simple experiments will  
convince almost anyone that the mind  
may have a powerful effect on the body.  
One of the simplest experiments, though  
one which is of no use in a practical way,  
is to fix the mind intently on a certain  
part of the skin, say the inside of the  
wrist, if the mind is allowed to wander  
from the point in a few minutes the  
surface of the wrist will be suffused  
by a warm glow and an itching, burning  
sensation will appear. One of the most  
general effects of this concentration of  
thought on some part of the body is the  
restlessness which ensues and the conse-  
quent difficulty of holding the part still  
for any length of time. It is, therefore,  
easy to understand how the constant dwell-  
ing of the mind upon some slight or  
imaginary ill may aggravate the condition  
if existent, or even cause it to appear if  
imaginary.

A curious case of this kind came under  
my observation not long ago. A young  
woman, a patient of mine, consulted me  
about a hard lump in her throat, which  
had been gradually getting larger for  
some time. She seemed very much trou-  
bled about it, and confessed to me that  
there were now months in the day in  
which the fear of its developing into a  
malignant growth was absent from her  
mind. On examination I found in her  
throat a simple and common enlargement  
of a gland. The patient, thus reassured,  
ceased thinking about her throat, and af-  
ter a few weeks the swelling actually be-  
gan to diminish in size, and at last com-  
pletely disappeared. Here was doubtless  
an exceptional case, but it goes to show  
that such fear thoughts may have tangi-  
ble effects on the physical plane.

There is an old superstition, which  
doubtless originated among people who  
understood the principles of mental tele-  
pathy, that if a child of stunted growth  
is placed beside a young sapling and a pig  
driven into the sapling on a level with the  
top of the child's head, as the young tree  
grows and the distance between the ground  
and the top of the child will also  
begin to grow. If the child really were to  
become interested in the procedure and  
should earnestly watch the growth of the  
sapling, it can understand how the child  
on its part might impress its subcon-  
scious mind with the idea of growth so  
strongly that its body would respond to the  
impulse and grow to the size of the tree.

I think that the rapid growth of a child  
has often been augmented by the con-  
stant exclamations of its relatives and  
friends of "Why, how that child is grow-  
ing!" There is an old superstition, which  
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Every physician will remember the great  
number of dyspeptic and diarrhetic cases  
which were called upon to treat during the  
cholera scare a few years ago. At that  
time there were about three times as many  
cases of that kind as are usual during the

summer months, and most of them were  
undoubtedly caused by fear alone.

A whole volume might be written on the  
subject of the paralyzing and ruinous ef-  
fect of fear. I have known many mis-  
erably women in whose family histories  
there was not a trace of mental weak-  
ness, who have fretted themselves into a  
state bordering on insanity through the  
very fear of becoming insane. Another  
dread which often attacks women when  
they approach forty years of age is that of  
abdominal tumors, and I believe that such  
a morbid condition of the mind has often  
been the direct cause of a morbid growth  
in the body.

On the other hand, there have been many  
cases in which fear has actually cured  
the body, and the women suffering from  
have refused operation and practically ig-  
nored their existence, with the result that  
after a few months the neglected tumor  
has begun to decrease in size and finally  
disappeared altogether. I am not argu-  
ing against operation, by any means, but  
am stating these instances in support of  
the contention that the body is powerfully  
affected by the mind. This subject of  
thought affecting morbid growths of the  
body has lately received some attention  
from the medical profession, and the re-  
sults have been very interesting.

The cases of imaginary heart disease  
are innumerable. Many women whose  
hearts are perfectly sound become pos-  
sessed with the fixed idea that they are  
victims of heart disease, and the strange  
part of it is that they exhibit many of  
the minor symptoms of the real affection.  
This notion sometimes becomes a monom-  
ania, and a woman suffering from such a  
morbid serious than indignation will go  
into a sinking spell and summon a physi-  
cian, imagining herself at the point of  
death. To tell such a woman that her  
pulse is full and regular and her attack of  
heart failure a figment of the imagination  
would be quite useless, for she would  
not believe it. Hypochondria is a com-  
plaint which should receive very much  
more attention than it does at the hands  
of medical practitioners, and the wisdom  
of encouraging its victims in their delu-  
sions is a nice question of ethics and ex-  
pediency.

It is very amusing to an old practitioner  
to receive the confidences of young medi-  
cal students who have been discov-  
ering in themselves symptoms of obscure  
and terrible diseases which they are  
studying. This experience is universal  
among medical men, and has given rise  
to many practical jokes.

A well-known medical scientist is quoted  
as saying that every first year's student  
is suffering in silent agony from four dis-  
eases, one of which is heart disease and  
another cancer of the parotid, both dis-  
eases, of course, being purely imaginary.

If people, especially women, would real-  
ize the absolute uselessness of worrying  
over real or fancied complaints, the general  
health and happiness of the human race  
would be very much improved. I have  
known many women who have been  
constantly over-crying babies that the poor  
little mortals were very nearly poisoned  
through drawing in the impulses of fear  
and nervousness with every drop of the  
mother's milk. If these over-anxious  
mothers could only understand that crying  
is one of nature's ways of expanding the  
infant's lungs, their children would stand  
a much better chance of becoming healthy  
men and women.

Nothing so enervates and demoralizes  
the whole nature as fear. In one form or  
another it is responsible for nearly all the  
evil which curses the world.

### VENTILATE YOUR BODY.

One Way to Do It Is to Lie on a  
Hard Bed.

"Women nowadays lie on beds that are  
so soft, surround themselves with so many  
cushions and pile so much covering over  
them," said an eminent physician, "that  
the body gains no ventilation whatever.  
High pillows throw the head forward and  
interfere with healthful breathing, while  
all sorts of positions are taken with regard  
to getting comfortable.

"A hard bed is the best thing in the  
world for making the flesh firm. I have  
known patients to appreciate a bed of  
weight twenty, or thirty pounds after  
sleeping so for several months, but on be-  
ing weighed they would find that no flesh  
had been lost; it had simply hardened and  
lost its flabbiness.

"Sleeping on the back is not healthful.  
It results in a gravitation of blood to the  
brain. Persons who dream much and have  
nightmares, usually sleep in this position.  
It also has a tendency to throw the palate  
back, causing mouth-breathing, which in  
its turn is a frequent cause of throat trou-  
ble. The air reaches the lungs without  
being purified and moistened by passing  
through the nose.

"Lying on the left side, with the arm  
behind the head, is the best position for  
both giving a fine figure and promoting  
health. All animals sleep upon the chest  
as nearly as possible, with the back up,  
and they know pretty well the best meth-  
ods in these matters. It will be found  
that in lying on the left side with the left  
arm thrown behind one, brings the body  
nearly over the chest.

"As for sleeping on high pillows, it is  
the easiest thing in the world to grow  
dependent upon them, as they favor cere-  
bral anaemia, which induces sleep; they  
also tend to congest the chest, and are  
deciding the best chest expansion possible.



All in Stitches.

So we constantly referred to the swelling  
of a simple but common enlargement of  
a gland. The patient, thus reassured,  
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## BLASE BOYS AND GILDED GIRLS

Future Beaus and Belles of  
New York.

They Are Being Trained to Carry  
on Society.

The World's Famous Composers and  
Actors Teach Them How to  
Be Fascinating.

Last winter amateur theatricals were  
given in various smart New York houses  
and when the Newport season is fairly in-  
augurated drawing-room plays and players  
will cut no small figure in the summer's  
pleasure. The players will all be recruited  
from the ranks of the most exclusive set  
and some of the young women who will  
tread the amateur boards are perfectly able  
to do professional roles with a fine inten-  
sity and finish. This condition has all been  
evolved through the fashion prevailing last



THE WINGED BONNET.

winter for drawing-room declamations.  
There were half a dozen young ladies who  
inaugurated this custom in order to display  
emotional temperaments. In the drawing-  
room after dinner, instead of a gifted dam-  
sel suffering herself to be entreated to  
sing or play, she expected to be asked to  
declaim. At first it was astonishing to find  
how well they acquitted themselves of the  
difficult, not to say dangerous, task, for  
without background or accessories a slight  
thing in white satin would rise, and pro-  
ceed to really stir your feelings with a  
poem.

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brain. Persons who dream much and have  
nightmares, usually sleep in this position.  
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society to be able to point to her mother  
as the author of the figure and features  
that win her widespread admiration."

A half dozen years ago, if you asked  
what the New York man of leisure did  
for his amusement, you would have been  
limited chiefly to sports. Recently, though  
his passion for manly exercise has not in  
the least declined, he has been inspired to  
add music to his list of charms. All the  
small boys even are put at the piano, and  
no young man is considered fully equipped  
unless he is able to at least play dance  
music and chant the latest comic song.

These are merely the musical light-  
weights. There is fully a score of gen-  
uinely amateur artists, and Tom Thorne  
may be safely put at their head. He has  
studied with Massenet, and when one of  
his friends marries he is apt as not to send  
the happy pair a bridal march, a march or a  
little chamber composed in their honor.

The two leading pianists among the musi-  
cal men are young Otis and Creighton  
Webb. Mr. Webb is a Wagnerite, and  
even professionals concede that he can  
more fully interpret Wagner's moods and  
passions on the piano than any man in  
America. Loring Hildreth is the violinist  
of the group, while the finest voices are  
those possessed by Alexander Hadden and  
Tom Kelly. A basso is the first and a  
brilliant tenor is the second.

Piano, violin, and compositions are  
well enough, but the man who sings is the  
man whom the women frankly admire, and  
in consequence a good many men are ad-  
dressed to their instrumental agility,  
and thereby increasing the grace and in-  
terest of life in smart society.

The New York club of wealthy and so-  
cially ambitious parents is a wonderful

## COFFEE IS ALL RIGHT.

Its Value Cannot Be Overestimated  
for Brain Workers.

About once in so often the question of  
coffee drinking being injurious is agitated  
for awhile, then the agitation subsides and  
people go on drinking it. According to  
the best authorities, coffee taken in mod-  
eration is not only harmless, but highly  
beneficial. Its value as a stimulant has  
always been recognized, and the fact that  
it is so highly prized as a beverage, if  
there were no other reason, would go far  
to prove that it has a powerful influence  
on the nervous system. The action im-  
parted to the nerves, however, is natural  
and healthy, and habitual coffee drinkers  
generally enjoy good health and live to a  
good old age.

For brain workers its value cannot be  
overestimated. It has been called the  
"mental beverage," and, unlike alcohol,  
the gentle exhilaration it produces is not  
followed by any harmful reaction. It  
causes contentment of mind, and it is a  
valuable temporary remedy for nervous  
and bodily weakness, and increases the  
capacity for work. The mental exalta-  
tion and physical activity which it causes  
the fondness for it which has been shown  
by so many scientists, poets, scholars, and  
others devoted to thought. Its effect on  
the imagination is remarkable, without  
causing any subsequent depression, as in  
the case of narcotics. Balzac, the great  
French novelist, declared that he could  
not have written the Comedie Humaine  
without its aid.

It is said that coffee drinkers are hap-  
pier and more contented than those who  
abstain from its use and drink a like  
quantity of tea. Taken in moderation,  
coffee aids digestion, and to those not in  
the habit of using it, it is often a valu-  
able temporary remedy for nervous  
headaches, the peculiar headache of  
Bright's disease and that produced by de-  
fects in the eye. The fashionable after-  
dinner coffee is not only a stimulant, but  
performs its function with comparative  
ease, but believes that sense of oppression  
so often experienced by those who abstain  
from its use.

It is not generally known that coffee is  
often a valuable temporary remedy. In  
certain prostrating diseases it is also of  
great value. It is said that a cup of good  
coffee should be taken at the end of a  
doctor has said that a cup of good coffee  
contains as much nutriment as the same  
quantity of soup. The nutritive  
properties of coffee have been the subject  
of considerable dispute, but it is now quite  
generally recognized that coffee contains  
essential properties of nutrition far ex-  
ceeding its exhilarating properties. It  
enables those who use it to remain in the  
time without food, as soldiers are often  
obliged to do in time of war. It also de-  
creases the sensibility of physical discom-  
forts.

Its best results are obtained when it is  
mixed with an equal quantity of pure  
cream or milk, which forms an alimentary  
drink containing all the elements of good  
food, with the addition of a stimulating  
effect on the mind and nervous system.  
Many people have an idea that strong coffee  
is injurious and that it should be made  
weak. This is a mistake. Weak coffee is  
bad, as it contains no nutriment, and  
prevents the stomach with liquid, and in-  
terferes with digestion. It should always be  
taken warm, and like all other food  
drinks, is injurious.

While coffee should never be taken in  
the place of food, as it is sometimes by  
the poorer classes, rich as well as poor,  
it makes a good and sufficiently subst-  
stantial breakfast for people of sedentary  
occupations. No other meal, however,  
should be composed of either tea or coffee  
with bread alone.

Coffee is especially a drink for adults of  
sedentary habits, rather than laboring  
people or children, as its stimulating effect  
on the mind and imagination is not re-  
quired by the laboring man, and is de-  
tremely harmful to the growing child. Chil-  
dren should not be indulged in even so  
mild a stimulant as coffee, for the activity  
of their little brains makes them keener  
with the growth of their bodies. Whatever  
tends to excite, to render irritable, or to  
develop unduly the cerebral structure of  
children is of necessity injurious.

The use of coffee, like that of every other  
beverage, may be abused. There is no  
doubt that excess in coffee drinking may  
give rise to mental evils. To say at just  
what point excess begins, and is de-  
tremely difficult for any physician, as it is  
not the quantity taken, but the peculiar  
susceptibility of the individual. Women  
are generally more susceptible to excess in  
coffee drinking than men, and the suscep-  
tibility of the system changes with in-  
creasing age.

Among the troubles either produced or  
aggravated by the excessive drinking of  
coffee are insomnia, dizziness, gout, acid  
dyspepsia, kidney trouble, biliousness, and  
palpitation of the heart. When symptoms  
of this kind exist and are not manifestly  
due to other causes, the person suffering  
would do well to abstain from drinking  
coffee for a few weeks. Instead of stop-  
ping abruptly, it is better for one who has  
the coffee habit to gradually decrease the



A Chiffon Coat.

allowance from day to day during a week  
or two. In cases of insomnia caused by  
coffee, the effects of leaving it off are  
generally immediate, though it takes from  
a month to six weeks for the system to  
recover.

There are several uses to which coffee  
may be put, aside from that as a beverage,  
or being also the owner of a crown, but its  
special attraction comes from the novelties  
that the various royalties who have  
flashed about the realm in it have left on  
the car windows in token of their trips.

On one of the windows of the coach can  
be read more than fifty extremely interest-  
ing signatures which were written during  
the tour of the "Car of the Future," those  
of King Christian's illustrious guests.

Nearly all of them signed their familiar  
names; for instance, the "terrible Car"  
of the Duke of York, England's future  
King, "George," and Nicholas II, "Nicky."  
Among the signatures may be seen those  
of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg, the Prince  
of Denmark, the Princess Alix of  
Hesse, today Czarina; the Prince and Prin-  
cess of Wales, the Grand Duke of Saxe-  
Coburg, and many others.

## THE ONLY WOMAN SILVERSMITH

She Can Work Wonders in  
Crude Metal.

She Also Writes Clever Stories and  
Paints.

Inherits Her Genius From Her  
Father, Who Invented the Fa-  
mous Yale Lock.

Fancy being able to go to your own forge  
and create a masterpiece in gold, silver, and  
enamel jewelry to match every scheme of  
color you choose to wear. This is exactly  
what Mrs. Wynne can do. You should see  
her wonderfully picturesque effects in  
filmy Oriental or iridescent textiles, set  
off by buckles, brooches, buttons, girdles,  
hair ornaments, etc., of her own design and  
manufacture, and this is but the alphabet  
of her metal work, for she embraces lamp-  
shades, sconces, boxes, ladies' rooms,  
tankards, bowls, trays, in fact, anything  
and everything that was ever made of gold,  
silver, copper, or brass. Indeed I doubt  
if since the days of Bencenato Cellini any-  
one has brought such love of handicraft,  
such a passion for creation, and such indi-  
viduality of expression into metal work.

"She is without doubt the only woman  
silversmith in the world. There are a few  
clever women designers of jewelry, but Mrs.  
Wynne actually does every bit of the work  
herself, from the time that the metal is  
crude until it is a finished work of art."  
Although Madeleine Yale Wynne, author  
of the much-talked-of "Little Rascals" and  
other clever stories, frequent exhibitor of  
paintings at the Art Institute, a brilliant  
society woman, a modeler and designer,  
was by no means unduly surprised when  
Madeleine Yale Wynne, silversmith, sought so  
unique and interesting that I immediately  
sought to learn more about her latest  
expression in art at her beautiful home